

2

gation, it is declared, recognizes the need of clarification and is asking for it.

Early in the day Mr. Wilson conferred for some time with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, who explained in detail their country's ambitions. The President has expressed warmest sympathy with Italy's aspirations, but has not committed himself fully as to his views.

After the conference Mr. Wilson spent some time in going over material presented and comparing it with data collected by Col. E. M. House, who attempted to determine whether in his opinion should be Italy's legitimate claims. Mr. Wilson frankly told Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino that he did not know what Italy should receive, but added that he intended to support action that would be just.

President Wilson's day was crowded with official conferences and visitors and in making final preparations to proceed to American headquarters and thence to England immediately after Christmas.

Announcement of the details of the President's trip to England was not made during the day as had been expected, because information awaited from London had not arrived. However, about all that remains to be disclosed is the route the President will take and the program of his movements during the three or four days of his stay in the English capital.

His movements in France will be entirely in charge of the army, which will take him from American headquarters to one of the Channel ports.

Mr. Wilson went about Paris for the first time today accompanied by the President. With Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal physician, Mrs. Wilson visited the hospital for blind soldiers organized by Winifred Holt of New York.

The day's program also included a reception at the Murat residence to the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to France. The ceremony— one of the most colorful and dignified to take place during Mr. Wilson's visit to Paris—began at 5 P. M.

The majority of the members of the large diplomatic corps here had never met the President, and all were eager to greet him personally.

While the diplomatic corps was being received, a committee from the French Senate waited to welcome the President formally to France and give expression to the cordial sentiments and bonds of friendship between the two republics.

The cordiality shown at the meeting between Mr. Wilson and King Victor Emmanuel yesterday was a subject of much comment by those who were present. The President had been somewhat concerned as to the event.

Not knowing that the Italian King speaks English. After the exchange of greetings, the King and President, understanding, and during their conversation they were seen to be smiling and gesticulating in the most friendly manner.

It is probable that members of the American peace delegation will hold informal conferences with Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino for the purpose of gaining personal knowledge of their views, which have been explained in a preliminary way by Count di Cellerio, Italian Ambassador at Washington. This will go far toward laying the groundwork for consideration and determination of Italy's claims in actual conferences later.

Mr. Wilson's first week in France is drawing to a close with his advisers feeling that much has been accomplished in a preliminary way toward establishing personal relations with statesmen with whom the American delegation will have to deal. Organization is now appearing out of the confusion which prevailed during the first few days after the President's arrival. Various sections of the American mission are settling down to the work which must be done before the early part of January, when the first sessions of the peace conference are held.

Relief Plans Progress.

Plans for extending relief to famished Europe, which President Wilson regards as the most immediately pressing question needing settlement, are rapidly maturing in such a way as to secure full cooperation by the Allies. The President some time ago indicated in a speech that something should be done promptly for relieving the liberated and neutral regions which suffered so severely from the war. He has now supplemented this by making it known to the Allies that he regards the relief measures as of extreme importance both for the stricken populations and also as a means of holding back the waves of discontent and resentment sweeping westward in the train of the Bolshevik movement.

The relief plans that have matured since the arrival of Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, are understood to have gone before the Supreme War Council and to have been referred to a committee upon which England, France and Italy are represented. A number of exchanges have been going on with the committee, which is gradually tending toward agreement.

PREMIER SAYS SPAIN FAVORS WILSON PLAN

Arrives in Paris to Confer With Delegates.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, arrived in Paris today. He comes for conferences with President Wilson and representatives of the Allies.

"Our feelings toward America are most friendly and most cordial," Count Romanones said to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "Public opinion throughout Spain is favorable to the maintenance of the best relations with America and the feeling is that we must do our utmost to make them closer. Both the Government and country are entirely agreed on President Wilson's fourteen points, and are especially in accord concerning a league of nations, which wholly agrees with Spanish ideals. Indeed, Spain does not wish to be the last to enter such a league."

"I wish to insist on our determination to make a league of nations a reality, and for this reason I have just appointed a commission of fourteen of our most prominent citizens to study all the problems connected therewith."

Bishop Gallor Seminary Trustee.

Alumnus of the General Theological Seminary elected yesterday the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gallor, Bishop of Tennessee and the Rev. John Keller of Glen Ridge, N. J., trustees for the three years beginning January 1.

EXPECT WILSON TO BE DELAYED TO FEB. 1

Officials Report Difficulty in Maintaining Original Programme.

CHAFING AT ETIQUETTE

Lack of Acquaintance With European Ways Cause of Difficulties.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—From all appearances President Wilson is finding it increasingly difficult to carry out the plans he made for himself before leaving the United States. There is little prospect of his leaving Europe now before February. February 1 is mentioned in official circles as the tentative date of departure, but there is a likelihood that it will be even later.

The maze of European politics in which President Wilson finds himself makes it necessary for him to proceed with the utmost caution. The President wants to visit Great Britain, Italy and Belgium, but is anxious to avoid the appearance of being an itinerant statesman. This evidently explains the announcement made here authoritatively that any real conferences which the President may have regarding the peace treaty would be held in Paris only. If the President visits any of the countries which are mentioned it will be only out of courtesy. Apparently British leaders are making every effort to have him go there at once. If it is part of their plan to bring about conferences there it is apparently doomed to fail.

Delays Surprise Americans.

American observers here are wondering at the delay which goes on in spite of the necessity of the President's returning to Washington in February. Naturally there is a disposition to manoeuvre with Wilson as a centre with the purpose, on the part of Europe, of avoiding getting down to cases with the President. How even his little has been accomplished. The President can be drawn up in a few weeks from now is beyond the comprehension even of some of the American diplomats here, as nothing like a formula has been arrived at yet.

There is a general feeling here that President Wilson is chafing at the delays which are consequent upon European etiquette, and the frequent changes made in plans at other conferences. President Wilson's plan of proceeding quickly to business is undoubtedly hampered by his lack of acquaintance with European ways.

Admits Little Has Been Done.

Members of the American mission feel satisfied with what is going on, but admit that little has been accomplished. By the request of the President himself the commission has begun daily interviews with the American correspondents for the purpose of keeping the people at home informed as to what is going on. The meetings are confidential in the sense that all foreign correspondents are barred. The President plainly desires to have the "processes of peace" as far as America is concerned, as open as possible, but that really means but little.

British comment here seems to be quite favorable to President Wilson. Indeed in British circles there is more fear apparently of Italy's growing aspirations than there is of any collision with America. On the President's points, Italy is plainly giving the British great uneasiness on account of her territorial desires and her failure to take steps toward demobilization.

The British apparently are looking toward President Wilson to curb some of Italy's pretensions. An interview between Premier Orlando and President Wilson is consequently awaited with great interest on account of the report that Italy will try to enlist the support of the United States.

WAR BOARDS' HEADS CALLED TO FRANCE

Baruch and McCormick Summoned by Wilson.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and Vance McCormack, chairman of the War Trade Board, are on the eve of departure for Europe, it became known today, to play an active part in the peace negotiations. It was learned today that they had received from the President confirmation of plans they had discussed prior to the President's departure and entailing their presence in Europe for a considerable time.

Mr. Baruch's function in connection with the delicate and involved negotiations will be connected for the most part with the solution of economic problems. He will occupy much the same position in relation to the American peace delegation as does Lord Reading to the British delegation.

On account of the official ending of the War Industries Board January 1 it is believed that Mr. Baruch will remain here until then, leaving immediately after.

Mr. McCormick will advise and give information on blockade agreements with the neutrals on trade. It is expected that Mr. Baruch and Mr. McCormick will sail from New York on December 31 aboard the Leviathan.

College Starts New Training Corps

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 20.—A Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be instituted January 2 at Middlebury College replacing the Students' Army Training Corps, recently disbanded. About 100 students will be permitted to enroll.

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief

BRENTANO'S

Bookellers to the World

4th Ave. & 57th St., New York.

German Armies Razed 250,000 Homes in France

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In the debate today on the bill for war damages Louis Dubois, Deputy from the Seine, gave details of German destruction and robbery in the northern district of France. In Rheims alone 12,000 out of 14,000 houses had been razed, he said.

The total number of houses destroyed he estimated at 250,000. Machinery not taken away was destroyed.

According to a report by the budget commission, the total damages are 2,638 million pounds sterling (\$41,000,000,000) divided into 800,000,000 (\$4,000,000,000) for houses, 200,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000) for furniture, 400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000) for damage to the fields and loss in live stock, and destruction of forests, 800,000,000 (\$4,000,000,000) in industry, 400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000) in public property.

RULE IS BROKEN FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

Continued from First Page

America must take in any attempt to overthrow the Bolsheviks and restore Russia, it she takes a further share, must be a large one."

Newspapers here make extended comments on the impending visit of President Wilson to England. The Daily News expresses profound satisfaction over Mr. Wilson's plan and adds:

"Every section of the nation is eager for an opportunity to display its gratitude and admiration of the President's unflinching idealism and steadfastness of purpose."

Wants Him to Meet People.

The newspaper, approving of King George remaining in London to honor President Wilson, hopes, nevertheless, that the ceremonial aspect of the visit will be kept to the narrowest limits consistent with its importance, so that nothing may stand in Mr. Wilson's way preventing his coming in personal contact with the people rather than the rulers. It continues:

"While it will give the people an opportunity to range themselves publicly on his side it will also give the President an opportunity, of which he will hardly fail to avail himself, of shortening the preliminaries which are occupying time that might be profitably devoted to actual conferences with the Allies. The preliminaries have not been formally begun."

The paper contends that it is necessary to press forward to the negotiations and name conditions of peace for Germany and determine the future of Russia.

"Only swift decisions by the Allies," it says, "will enable Germany to resume something like her normal industrial life and secure the survival of a Government capable of executing the conditions of peace. Delay means anarchy, and anarchy in Germany is fraught with greater peril for the world than anarchy in Russia."

"The condition of Russia is a matter upon which Mr. Wilson's voice can carry greater weight than any other. He has no material considerations to influence him and no question of the bondholder will affect his judgment. He presumably has full knowledge of the facts—which the people of this country have not—and a straightforward declaration from him that the Allies are taking the only course open to them would dispel misgivings, which Viscount Milner's statement yesterday left unallayed."

Assured of Welcome.

"President Wilson will be assured of a great popular welcome to England," says the Chronicle. "It is perfectly certain, if the future peace is to be really founded on a permanent basis, there must be closest cooperation between the two great English speaking Powers. This will be needed to safeguard and develop the peace that is arranged."

"The initial requisites exist—good will and common purpose—but every opportunity must be taken to strengthen them by mutual knowledge and mutual understanding if a full harvest is to be reaped."

Asserting that Mr. Wilson has done much to promote harmony between England and America, the newspaper says: "We do not wish to prejudice his position by calling him a great Englishman, but that is, in fact, how millions of Englishmen regard him."

MISS WILSON TOURS CAMPS.

Leaves to Sing for American Troops—Near Father's Xmas.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has left Paris for a concert tour of thirty days among the American troops in the vicinity of Chaumont, where American headquarters is located.

She is planning to sing Christmas Day at Gondrecourt in the Meuse Department, in the same region where President Wilson will dine with the American soldiers.

Asks Miners to Keep at Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—An appeal to the anthracite mine workers to observe only Christmas day as a holiday next week and to work industriously the five other days was issued today by the United States Fuel Administration.

BOOKS for XMAS

BRENTANO'S

Bookellers to the World

4th Ave. & 57th St., New York.

DICKMAN PUTS BAN ON COBLENZ CRITICS

Newspapers and Films Must Do Own Censoring to Halt German Propaganda.

ENDS TROUBLE BREEDING

American Commander Takes Tighter Grip on Situation in Occupied City.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Dec. 17 (delayed).—German propaganda and the tendency to criticism of conditions in the district occupied by the American forces have been abruptly checked by the establishment of a censorship by Major Gen. Dickman upon the newspapers and the theatres. His act was the first indication that the Americans pursued tightening their grip on local affairs.

The regulations governing the press were made public formally, but those which apply to the theatres were communicated orally by Col. R. H. Williams, chief of the Intelligence Department, who also explained personally to the newspaper owners what was expected of them. The managers of the theatres, ranging from opera to motion picture productions, were informed that there was no objection to their giving performances except in cases where attempts were made to inject propaganda or criticism, either directly or by innuendo into the productions. Not even apparently friendly comment, if it were otherwise undesirable, would be tolerated.

To the newspaper owners it was pointed out that the question of whether they offended or not lay with them—that the Americans would not be bothered with censoring the publications before they were issued, but that the first six copies from the press should be delivered to American Headquarters. Meanwhile the running off of the edition could be continued. If it were then discovered that the regulations had been violated prompt punitive action would be taken.

A memorandum delivered to the newspaper owners specifies that the following matter shall not be published:

"All articles, editorials, despatches and news items which, from their nature, are calculated to or might inflame the people or incite them to disrespect and disobedience or insubordination to the armies of occupation."

"Comment or articles which reflect discredit upon the United States Government or the Governments of the Allies or the military forces of those Governments."

Comparisons between the army commanders of those Governments or the military governments of occupied territory is forbidden. To obviate any discussion of regulations made by the French or British forces it is stated specifically that nothing must be printed "relating to the regulations for occupied territory outside the zone occupied by the Americans."

A further indication of the intention of the American authorities to curb any abuse of their leniency was afforded by a roundup of discharged German soldiers who had failed to procure civilian clothes and by the arrest of a merchant who had been found profiteering in money exchange.

The merchant made the mistake of

boasting that he had sold a soldier's marks for francs at twenty points below the rate of exchange fixed by the army and had then further increased his profits by reselling at the bank. There has been little of this sort of thing, however, and so far the public appears disposed to conform with the order that prices must be the same to the Americans as to the Germans.

NORTHCLIFFE URGES OPEN PEACE PARLEY

Supports Wilson as Foe of Secrecy in Sessions.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the London headquarters of the British Mission to the United States, who is visiting Paris, gave to the Associated Press today the following statement:

"Nothing can be worse for the prospects of the coming conference than an atmosphere of secrecy and half-truths. Yet up to the present United States has been no official statement that the numerous meetings about to take place will be held in accordance with President Wilson's expressed views on the question of open diplomacy."

"The days of secret conclaves are dead and gone. Conclaves are assemblies are the harbingers of intrigue, suspicion and possible deception. It would be intolerable that the fate of whole nations—great and small—should be decided in secret."

"Shall the destinies of millions of people in one quarter of the globe be left to the tender mercies of a comparative handful of delegates, against whose enactments there is no public appeal? Such would be mockery of that principle of self-determination to which the world has been fought for and won in this war."

"The British press and people may be relied upon to support fully the President's enlightened expression of opinion as to the need of publicity at the momentous meetings expected to begin in Paris January 8. Surely the world has suffered enough from secret diplomacy to realize that mediation of that kind is totally incompatible with the conception of a league of free nations. A great part of the President's popularity is due to the knowledge that he is the father of open diplomacy, which it was understood would be the course adopted at the forthcoming sessions."

"We, having learned enough of the evil of secrecy during the last four and a half years, therefore are alarmed at rumors, which have not yet been officially contradicted, that the doings of the peace conference are to be wrapped in a black cloak of silence."

"So far as the United States is concerned, we have been made aware that neither the French nor American Governments will exercise any control over the cables conveying news of the proceedings of the conference, except such amount of control as is necessary in running to such newspapers and news distributors as have been authorized by the fact that the Atlantic cables already are loaded beyond their capacity."

MISS MORTIMER PAYS \$12,500.

Settles Suit Brought by Widow of Man Her Motor Killed.

Miss Edith M. Mortimer, wealthy young woman of Wheatley Hills, L. I., has settled for \$12,500 the suit for \$100,000 brought against her by Mrs. Tillie Damato of 27 Frost street, Brooklyn, for the death of her husband in a collision with a truck.

Martin Damato was struck and killed by the automobile which Miss Mortimer was driving when she turned out to dodge a truck at Broadway and Linden street, Flushing.

GERMAN AUSTRIANS PROBE WAR CAUSE

National Assembly Prescribes Proceedings to Be Taken Against Authors.

DESTITUTION IN VIENNA

Babies Dying by Hundreds on Account of Shortage of Milk Supply.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—The National Assembly of Austria has adopted a bill ordering an investigation into the question of who was actually responsible for the war and prescribing the proceedings to be taken against its authors.

Secretary of State Hanusch made the announcement today that because of the shortage of coal 48,000 persons were out of employment in Vienna.

Loneliness, Dec. 20.—Serious conditions in Vienna because of lack of food and textiles there are reported by the chief of the British mission to prisoners of war in Austria, now in the Austrian capital, according to a Vienna despatch.

Starving mothers in the Austrian capital are unable to obtain milk for their children and the babies are dying by hundreds, the message states. The mothers are also without swaddling clothes for their infants and are obliged to wrap them in rags or even newspapers.

GERMAN ELECTIONS SET FOR JANUARY 19

Liebknecht Followers Hiss Decision of Congress.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (delayed).—The Congress of Soldiers and Workmen's Councils has decided that elections to the National Assembly shall be held on January 19. Those opposed to the summoning of a National Assembly polled only 40 votes out of a total of 240.

The changing of the date for the elections from February 16, originally agreed upon, to January 19 by the virtually overwhelming majority was greeted by loud applause from the floor of the house and hisses from the galleries, which were filled with sympathizers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacus group of Socialists.

There had been nervous tension throughout the day in the fear that Liebknecht might attempt a coup to disperse the congress. Nothing of the sort happened, however, the only incident being the withdrawal of the Independent Socialists as a protest against a statement of Hugo Hasse, who contended the Cabinet would be entitled to carry its measures, even

STRIKES INCREASE IN RHINE DISTRICTS

Berlin Has 70,000 Unemployed; Many on Walkout.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

THIS HOUR, Dec. 20.—Strikes in the Rhine-Westphalian district are extending, according to the latest reports from that section. The last count shows that 24,143 workers are out, an increase from 17,200 in a single day. Violence has occurred here and there.

PUTS WAR BLAME ON GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Dusseldorf Newspaper Accuses Kaiser of Guilt.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Some of the German newspapers of monarchical tendencies are making a last desperate effort on behalf of the ex-Kaiser on the ground that he was not responsible for the war. The Dusseldorf Nachrichten prints the following appeal:

"If Wilhelm should be arraigned before a court of justice Edward VII. and Czar Nicholas should be invoked to appear in his defense, not to speak of Sir Edward Grey, M. Sukhomlinov, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Jules Cambon and others."

"Neither as German Emperor nor as King of Prussia is Wilhelm responsible personally for acts of state, which are counter-signed by the Imperial Chancellor."

"If the German people desire to know who is responsible for the war that is their affair solely. Until now it has been considered a supreme degradation for any country, be it Hayti or Liberia, to extradite one of its subjects for the judgment of a foreign Power. The Kaiser must not be extradited. Against such an act we as Germans must fight tooth and nail."

WILSON FELICITATED SMITH

Wrote to Governor-elect, but Did Not Give Out Letter.

President Wilson wrote a letter to Alfred E. Smith, the Governor-elect, congratulating him upon his success at the polls after it became certain that the Tammany candidate won, so it became known through an announcement at City Hall yesterday.

The President did not give the letter out in Washington, preferring to leave the matter to Mr. Smith.

GERMANS CONTINUE BEGGING MESSAGES

Still Hope for American Intervention Against the Allies.

LATEST NOTE IGNORED

Appeals Must Be Addressed to All Governments, Lancing Orders.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Times prints German wireless messages with the following introduction:

"Leaders of German industry have sent to an American newspaper appeals praying that the influence of President Wilson be used to save Germany from punishment. It has been repeatedly shown that Berlin hopes its diplomacy may retrieve the situation at the peace conference and the German industrialists in their messages seek to represent President Wilson and the American people as negotiators between the Allies and Germany."

"These messages from great German capitalists are transmitted through the wireless stations of the revolutionary Government in Berlin."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In spite of Secretary Lansing's emphatic declaration that such communications must not be addressed to the United States alone, the German Government has sent another appeal to the American Government for modification of the armistice terms and for food. The receipt of the note was announced as the State Department today with the explanation that it would not be made public, because it did not differ from previous appeals and was in violation of the decision that communications must be addressed to all the Governments associated with the United States in the war.

While it is realized that the situation in Germany is far from good, the persistent appeals are regarded here as a part of propaganda by which the authorities at Berlin hope to escape some of the results of defeat.

Prussia Decried in Mainz.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

MAINZ, Dec. 20.—Detestation of Prussia in the occupied provinces of Germany is growing as the people gradually recognize the truth of what Gen. Fayolle has told them about the infamous manner in which Germany carried on the war. Prussia is their scapegoat, and now that she is in the dust they remember they have always hated her in their hearts.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street—FIFTH AVENUE—39th Street

Men's Dress Overcoats and Winter Great Coats

MADE OF carefully selected fabrics according to models that have the required style snap—embodying all those fine points of skilled tailoring and painstaking workmanship that distinguish exclusive overcoats—

Prices are the direct result of forehanded preparations—buying fabrics when they were much less than they are today

Overcoats in the Chesterfield models—silk lined with silk velvet collars—warm woolen ulsters in imported and domestic fabrics—double-breasted with convertible collars—the popular coat this season for business or motor—

all wool fabrics, equal in finish to the finest custom-made overcoats.

\$27.50, \$30, \$35 up to \$100

Men's Ready-for-Service Suits

\$25.00, \$30.00 to \$65.00